ward

a student, who threw the middle of the

endeavored to stamp out the fla

ment, and to the undoubted su

material. But this, containing paraffit and resin, adhered to his boots, and his

legs as he denced about were getting uncomfortably hot. To his astonish-

every one in sight, I caught him by the

collar of his coat and tripped up his legs. Instantly the flames became

harmless and were extinguished by a

nurse throwing a jug of water on

I have often thought that on the ap-

be at every school, whether board, volun-

tary, or private, whether for girls or

boys, an address, if not an actual de-

menstration by means of suitable models,

pointing out what should be done in

these special calamities. If two upright

models were prepared alike and simul-

taneously set on fire, one being thrown

down after two seconds and one after

thirty seconds, or at any other two dif-

ferent times, the memories of children

would receive a lasting and it might be

The Making of Stained Glass.

New York Evening Post.)
The tradition that assumed that in

glass work " both the art and the artists

are noble " gives even at this day its legendary charm to stained glass. How

is it made? the unitiated still ask, with

something of awe, still with interest.

The simplicity of the answer does not detract from the wonder the chefs-

d'aucre excite. The glass is originally

made in large quantities, and each

separate color is given in every grada-

tion of depth and tone to the sheets of

glass which form the basis of material

to the artist. From these sheets of every

color and degree he selects the particular

tints required for his plan, as blue for the

zenith, green for the leaves of plants,

golden yellow for the starry crown,

ruby for the regal robe. A full-size

drawing having been made of his de-

sign, each piece of colored glass care-

fully cut in the required shape, is laid

in its proper position upon the drawing.

ist then paints with enamel colors the

details and the shadows indicated in his

plaster, laid on a sheet-iron tray, and put in position in the kiln. The

door having been securely cement-

ed, the fire is at once lighted.

Great care is exercised in watching the

and a new painting and a new firing

must be made to insure success. This

has been one of the serious troubles

in glass-work, the loss of a "kiln"

being a loss of both labor and time.

After the glass has been thoroughly

burned, each piece is again laid upon

the full-size drawing, and all the parcs

are connected by a lead line shaped so

as to clasp firmly the pieces it connects.

The leads are then soldered, and the

whole work is cemented and held to-

the lead lines in the drawings with

such reference to the outlines of the

design that their presence, instead of

barbarously breaking the beauty, in

reality adds vigor to the imagery and

affects the brilliancy, as the "setting"

The rapidity with which the design

sketched to-day for a "beautiful win-

dow " may be made a reality to-mor-

row creates marvels of possibilities for

A Man of Nerve was Necessary.

Captain Richard Mead, of the navy,

who is in command of the much-dis-

cussed steamer Dolphin, is in the city

waiting orders. When Secretary Whit-

for the Dolphin he asked an old admiral

to give him the name of a commander

who had no end of nerve. Captain

Mead was suggested as answering that

our chapels and our homes.

nev was making out the detail

enhances gems.

Artistic skill is exerted to introduce

gether like a single sheet of glass.

a dissected map or mosaic."

The work has now the appearance of

JOHN MARSHALL, F. R. S.

a serviceable impression.

Villa Zima, Cannes.

FOREIGN LETTER ED RUSSELL SIGHT-SEEING IN

BEAUTIFUL FLORENCE. rs in Abundance-Art : Some Notable amples of Painting and Sculpture. Ancient Armer

cial Correspondence of the Dispatch. FLORENCE, January -, 1886. We arrived in Florence in time for holidays and tried to make ourelves as comfortable as possible considering we were far from home and in a country where the houses refuse to get thoroughly warmed. Our parlor was large with that largeness and empty with that emptiness only to be found in Italy. The wood fire burned on the the hearth certainly, but it looked small-on a kind of inverse-ratio planand needed a field-glass to see it from the other end of the room with any sort of effectiveness. We shivered freely, and it was only after a considerable amount of this exertion that we succeeded in warming ourselves and raising our spirits. We afterwards changed our apartment and had a parlor less grand in Italian eyes, and fortunantely less gloomy and penetratingly cold. The bed of the Arno was very low when we arrived, but after a few days it rained eavily, which caused the river to rise so high that in spite of being told it was impossible we were afraid the river would overflow its banks. Just opposite our hotel there is a weir, over which the water rushes with a continuous roar that sometimes become exasperating. By going out on the balcony and looking up stream we can see the three bridges that cross the river near the heart of the town. The farthest off is the Ponte Vecchio, whose double row of shops, doomed shortly to be taken down, is not the least picturesque part in the broad sunlight. The tall houses the opposite side contribute an whether the Arno is thick with vellow mud or comparatively clear, flowing tearing along over the weir, there is always a variety of tints on it. Then Campanile's church-domes, loggie-house oofs of every height and sloping at every angle, are on the sky-line

FLOWERS IN ABUNDANCE. The flowers grow in abundance under it and are fresher and purer than in most places, and keep their good looks longer, too. Notwithstanding our steady sight-seeing last year, we find after all, that it was very superficial when the quantity of notable things to be seen is taken into account. The Pitti, the most regal picture-gallery in the world, I should think, adjoins the royal residence of the same name, and is on a level with the staterooms, and on occasions of court ceremony is used for additional receptionqueen to assemble greater celebrities than there are portraits dividuals were flattered tremendously the canvas forever.

and what we lack in warmth and

comfort we can make up on beauty.

And then some days are magnificent, a

sun, and every one refuses to believe in

the treacherous side of the winter cli-

mate of Florence.

A MASTERPIECE. seated on a high-backed chair with his hands on the arms of it, and his keen eye and determined he is accustomed to rule. Then another Pope, Leo X., a heavy-looking man, whose appearance is redeemed by that aggressive personality that fascinates and almost commands by its own weight. Not far away are the refined and aristocratic but sad-looking Charles 1. of England and his Queen, painted by Van Dyck. Cardinal Inghirami, by Raphael, is perhaps as striking as any is writing, and, doubting what to say, has raised his compact, massive by no means approaching bewilderment. His plump hands, wonderfully painted, show strong indications of power. Beside the portraits there are endless other pictures, among them nuwell brown by copies and prints. It world. donna is seated in a chair with the infant Christ on her knee and John the the softly-loving expression of the young

EXTERIOR ROOMS. This gallery contains six large rooms several others of only slightly inferior interest. We walked through the passage connecting the Pitti with portraits of well-known people, kings. republics, most of them badly painted, but studied for periods of costumes and for history. Following the portraits are engravings of different nations. In the Uffigi gallery the arrangement is not the same as in the Pitti, for all the best pictures are collected in one room-the Tribune, octagonal in shape. These pictures form a group representative of the chief nters and surpasses most others of the same size in artistic value. The domed ceiling of the Tribune has a painted background studded thickly with mother-of-pearl shells, and it is ighted from the top. Professionals copy and re-copy the pictures in this room, and their easels take up so much space that they prevent sight-seers from inspecting the originals thoroughly.

mundane and charming type.

SCULPTURE.

In addition there are five pieces of sculpture in the centre, which create an effect of still closer crowding up. The statues are worthy of a room to themselves, for their fame is worldwide. After the Venus di Medici ranks The Wrestlers, taken just at the moment when one is overthrown and the other is still bending down over him and the knife-grinder, a Scythian, is whetting his knife with the greatest gusto and gloating over the idea of slaying Marsyas. In the Madonna with the Cardinal Bird, by Ra-phael, the young Christ and St. John stand by the seated mother, and are sturdy, lovely children. Corregio shows the adoring mother kneeling and bending over her baby with intense affection in bright yet harmonious coloring. Till one has been many times to these galleries it is impossible to attain to a just appreciation of the beautiful pictures they contain. Then Less, \$5,000,000.

there are many that, without any claim to beauty, illustrate a period of history or art or a sentiment, and are on these accounts worth studying. Above all, if one would have the dimmest true idea of the renaissance that made Italy what it was at its greatest lustre, one

must come to Florence. COVERED WITH VISIBLE THOUGHTS. For the walls of its churches are overed with the visible thoughts that influenced that era, innumerable paintings in the galleries bear witness to the culminating point, and its grand buildings-all unlike each other-testify to the originality of their designers in a way that one does not see in other cities. In the sacristy of the Church of Sac Lorenzo are some of the best-known and admired statues of Michel Angelo-Day and Night," " Evening and Dawn." They are recumbent, and consist of a male and female figure in each group placed facing each other and surmounted by a portrait statue of one of the Medici family. They are allegorical, but no one knows exactly what they mean, so each can interpret them according to his own fancy. In gazing at them one has an uneasy feeling that all sorts of emotions and aspirations and woes and miseries are stowed away in these marble figures just as they are in our living human brotherhood that throng around us. In thinking of them afterwards one misses a certain inexpressible, indefinable charm that attracts one so powerfully when one stands before them, so that the remembrance of them, and actually looking, are two experiences that are sundered by gulfs of distance not to be spanne Perhaps it is akin to the difference being near our pleasantest friends at d being far away from them.

IN THE CLOISTERS. In the cloisters of Santa Maria Novello are frescoes of the earliest and of the scene. The three bridges cut later epochs. The Green cloister, named the river and throw shadows across it after the prevailing tint in which it is painted, is covered with scenes from the line of reflection, so that much faded the graphic style of the design is still strikingly clear. The Spanish chapel, so called because used of Teledo and the Grand Duke Cosino I. of Tuscany, is one of the very in-teresting things in Florence. It is entirely covered with frescoes. side is the "Church Militant" and Cimabul, one of the earliest painters of note, Giotto, his pupil, who worked on soft blue and silvery sky and a genial the Cathedral and designed the Campamile, Petrarch and Laura, Philippe le Memmi, said by some to be the princiset of people, who have kept their hold years. Modern Florence is interesting. Many of the Florentines, having houses or apartments nside the town, have also villas within a short distance of it. SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

planted as to have the advantage of the unguilicent views. We drove to Fiesole, an ancient town of note, and now rooms for the guests. It would a suburb of Florence, situated on the not be easy for any king or summit of one of the many hills near living and about two miles from the heart of the town. But as it is almost all upof such, both men and women, on the bill the distance seems much greater. walls. Nor could they surpass them Its bell-tower stands high up, and seen in appearance with respect to beauty, from the valley, with a background of grace, or dignity. Just now we have blue sky, is a well-known land-been studying the portraits and trying mark. From Fiesole we went to the to decide whether these characteristic castle of Vincicaglia, recently built in imitation of an old one by an English by the painters, or really had that im- gentleman. Though the outside is efpressiveness about them. Or did the fective, on entering it one perceives at painter eatch their accumulated charac- once that it is a sham and has never ter at a glance, as it were, and fix it on stood a siege, in spite of having a solid wall of masonry round it, parapets, 100f. A masterpiece of portraiture is Pope oak doors with medieval iron-work on them, and numberless suitable small details. It has the suppliest of gardens, and must be a charming place for summor pic-nics-the only kind of spectator feel that to which the owner puts it. Another modern castellated mansion is much more captivating to the fancy and likely to stir up all kinds of romantic thoughts It is built in the style of a baronial hall, and stands on the slope of a hill so sheltered that palms and tender plants will bear winter exposure. The garden walks.

Within it is a veritable museum of head in thought, perplexed indeed, but rare and beautiful objects happily toned down to such a point as to make it a house is a superb double hall or armory. merous madennas headed for true, pure beauty, by Madenna della Segginola— rare pieces and suits of armor in the things to rights," is denominated in is a round picture, in which the Ma- many tales that are told us. The whole is genuine, except the copy of one in London and of a celebrated suit in the Baptist at her side. It is admired for Paris armory. This is entirely covered with heroic scenes in relief. mother and the truth to nature of the armory of the villa are fourteen knights children, and except for the glories on horseback and in full armor, some round the heads it is of a thoroughly | ready for battle and some for the tournament, and each one corresponds in every point to a certain era, and several of them originally belonged to of pictures of the highest class and noted captains. Warriors were ready for battle armed cap-a-pie, others with chain-armor on, or with breast-plate, greaves, and gauntlets stood or sat Uffigi gallery on the other side of the around by the dozen, and were realistic s lined with hundreds of as well as picturesque. There were well-known people, kings, scores of gauntlets of all descriptions. queens, popes, princes, and rulers of spears, and bucklers of Japanese, Persian, and pretty well every kind of a dozen or so of men may stand in a armor that ever was seen.

THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY. We wandered up and down amid the knights with plumed or crested helmets and caparisoned horses and talked of the days of chivalry and what amount of difficulty there would be in guessing who was who when hearts beat and eyes flashed behind these layers of steel. A balcony at one end of this hall overlooks the whole length of it, and gives a more impressive sight than this sort of thing usually presents. Because of the arrangement one might almost believe that the knights were only waiting the signal to begin, and there would be a tremendous onslaught. The rest of the rooms are decorated in a sumptuous manner with gold-and-silver embroidered curtains, rare inlaid furniture, collections of china of exquisite fineness, and many other valuable rarities; but the armory gave us the greatest pleasure because of its novelty to us and its completeness. A modern semi-Italian, semi-English room looked over the prettiest part of the garden. It was Italian by its whitestuccoed internal walls covered with ornaments in relief, and English by its large plate-glass windows that took up three of the walls and let in floods of light and warmth. Many other residences have features peculiar to themselves as these have, for Florence attracts by scores those persons who have money to indulge their special fancies and time to devote MILDRED RUSSELL. to them.

Five-Million-Dollar Fire. BUENOS AYRES, March 12 .- The Catalinas custom-house, with all its contents, have been destroyed by fire.

TEN PENCE A DAY. BOHEMIAN EXISTENCE AT THE WHITE HORSE HOTEL

Peculiar Features of an Ancient Institution-The Retreat of Misers and 'Decayed" Gentlemen.

[London letter in Boston Hernld.]

half the people living in the world know not how the other half of the people live. The comfortable merthant residing in the West End, that aristocratic section, has no faint conception of life in dilapidated innsround about Fetter lane. Nor has the may title who lounges about his Pall-Mall-Club neighborhood any idea of the Behemian style of existence in the odging-houses about Covent Garden, beds are fourpence and sixpence night. To state that thousands on housands of men in London city live year round at the rate of 12 pence a day, equal to 20 or 24 cents of American money. which is something like £15 or £16 per annum, and that this absurdly-low um is inclusive of food with the shelter, seems at first sight or hearing a veritable Baron Munchausen remark. The same, however, is easy of proof, At No. 91 Fetter lane stands the ancient hostelry known as the "White-Horse Hotel." It is ten minutes' brisk walk from the Boston Herald office, walking up Fleet street from the Strand. As many as 500 men have lodged at the ancient White Horse. It seems as if the house had an elastic capacity. Like an omnibus, there is always room for one more. Over two hundred and fifty years ago the house was built. During its earlier years it was accounted as among the famous taverns of London. Goldsmith often lodged here; also, other men of letters. Dickens wrote of it, as did Captain Marryatt, the English novellist, whose daughter, Miss Florence Old Testament, and in spite of being Marryatt, has lately been on a professional tour in dear old Boston. In the dim and distant days when coaching flourished it was a very favored startingat the time of the marriage of Eleanor point. Before its hospitable doors the sound of the musical coach-horn broke the still air and gathered the crowds of onlookers about the spot. The appearance of the place is still solid, even after the fogs and storms the "Church Triumphant," and among | have battled with its exterior for so the numerous persons depicted are many generations. It is four stories high, with an antique French roof. A few months since the old walls were repainted in yellow, so that they glisten in quite a brand-new fashion to-day. it is the interior that shows most wear and tear. How like is this to some pal painter of the chapel-an attractive lives. Outwardly they seem serence and smiling, while within the weary over other people's minds five hundred heart broods over its own sorrows, even though they are never Horse has rickety balustrades, bewildering labyrinths of dusty rooms, crooked stairways, and creaking floors, It is very pathetic to note the steps worn to almost papery thin-The whole surrounding country is ness, while the narrow corridors conlotted with these villas, usually so tain shallow troughs beaten thus by centuries of trampings. many impecunious gentlemen have trod these musty halls! If the walls could peak what tales they might tell us. y could utter the thoughts of the Goldsmith, how eagerly we would listen, as Edwin Arnold sublimely phrases,

" WITH SOUL, NOT SENSE," catch the whispered fancies. The rain-patter has worn away in many w-sashes. The entire establishment es not boast a single carpet, and the otfalls of men heavily-booted in the

gang halls re-echo like the regular

umping of heavy stones on a wooden Few modern Londoners know turrets, narrow, steep stone stairs, that such a house exists. The fact is Londoners know rather less about their the stranger within not a woman domestic has crossed the door-sill of the old tavern for a quarter of a century. So few women of any kind have rambled over these precincts that the Boston Herald scribe was received with a species of mild astonish ment. The idea of a woman journalist over here strikes all people as most remarkable, but directly they become convinced that she is not a bold, is of the true villa type, having busts and statues along most of its varied 'woman's-rights," masculine sort of female, their surprise turns to respect, and they are very courteous in im-parting all sought-for information. It was, therefore, very easy to learn about the internal domestic economy of the inn in Fetter lane. All the work, luxurious habitation for a family of even to the making of beds, sweeping, cultivated tastes, and not merely a show washing, and scrubbing, is done by place. The largest apartment in the men. That peculiar upheaval of farniture, etc., which we call in Yankee England "turning out." This indoors earthquake is religiously enacted by my two trim little housemaids, Jane and Florence, once a week. I fly in desperation to the quiet London streets until the awful smell of dust and soapuds has subsided for a time. After that things settle down a bit. All is clean

and calm. Well, I am led to wonder what sort of labor the menservants the Bills and Johns and Toms of the White Horse undergo while "turning out." Most men slash about things under the bed. Perhaps this is how these male servants "turn out rooms." Each lodger does his own cooking. This is one of the features of the tavern There is a huge kitchen in which the furnace is never allowed to cool, and an enormous fireplace, in front of which row and cook their own especial viands This fireplace is always filled with gleaming coals. On the fire stands always a mammoth pot of boiling water. together with spits to turn the meats upon and an unlimited number of cooking utensils. On a primitive but roomy cupboard are piles of plates, cups, and spoons for the use of guests and a large trough of warm water for washing them after they have been used. This simplifies dish-washing of a truth. At the same time it is drolly masculine. On the opposite side of the kitchen and in many adjoining rooms are long rows of primitive and time-worn tables, with benches on each side, capable of seating hundreds of guests. About the walls are dozens of boxes, like large pigeon-holes, with These constitute the doors to them. These constitute the receptacles of lodgers' food, both cooked and uncooked. A deposit of

of themselves A CURIOUS SIGHT. "Decayed" (as they say here, or, as we would say, reduced) gentlemen, with brown and rusty with age. Showmen down on their luck, gamblers out of legal grace, travellers, loafers, and sharpers, all these flock to the White There is a strange air of goodfellowship with the lot, who greet each other in this wise : " Hello, old bloke!"

sixpence entitles each guest to the use

and when he takes his departure he re

ceives his deposit back again. In the

kitchen and adjacent rooms, at all hours

one box for the time of his sojourn,

none are comfortably dressed in the house where Goldsmith once lodged. Many have a look of state-all nourish ment; others appeared attenuated and blue from want of food. Yet, with all this, there is a bagatelle atmosphere over all of "live casy and die quick."
At one table sits a jolly crowd of congenial spirits, with pewter mugs fall of brown stout. The latter fluid much temporary happiness. It buys warmth and hospitality. At another It has often been remarked that one table we find three merry old souls singing a "happy-go-lucky" song, the while a fourth member of the group, with a glass of hot gin in his hand and two fire-pokers laid before him on the hearth, tries in vain to do a sword dance. This happens at high noon. In one corner sits a small cobbler, with broken hammer and a few tacks, pegging away at a shoe too far gone to mend. Near at hand a huge man tries to repair, with painful patience, a series of rents and rips in a pair of trousers that would have been scorned by an "old-clo" dealer. Further on, two men of about eighty years of age are enjoying a game of cards with most greasy. some-looking bits of colored pasteboard. One of them is silent, intent on the game. The other gabbles on about his travels. He has explored Africa,. China, and North and South America. On his left arm he boasts a rattlesnake-bite, on his right shin a tarantula-bite! He caps the climax by asserting that he was once the victim of a mad-dog's bite and has had the hydrophobia. He says he is eighty. He is an ancient mariner and a most ancient liar. All alone at one table sits a man of Irving-like aspect and general theatrical air. The table is littered with rags, strings, and rolls of cotton. He appears to be making a rag-doll of nearly elephant-We ask the man's name. A size. bystander replies: "Why 'im? 'e's Wallentine Wox; 'e's the great wentriloquist, and 'e's a good un; 'e makes an old weman out o' them rags and paints the old woman's face on the back of his hand. Then 'e goes round to the pubs at night, stands in the cheers, and makes the old woman talk for pennies. Oh, 'e's a good un'.'
Additional inquiry proved that thi man is a very clever ventriloquist and prestidigitateur who travels through the provinces in the spring and summer. spending his winters at the White His guestship is only a matter of miserly economy, though, for he has banked £2,000, or \$10,000, as profits on his business. Another man is

PROBLING A PENNY HERRING on the coals, but we find he has several nug thousands. He is a miser of mysterious history. No one knows how much he is worth, for his money is distributed about in several banks. only known of him positively that he once was a well-to-do shopkeeper, who, fearing to risk his gains in business gave it up, and has ever since lived the ife of a miser and a recluse. His breakfast is a penny herring with no His dinner is two pennies' bread. worth of beef, a ha penny potato, and a ha'penny biscuit. As he drinks neither tea nor coffee and has no supper, his ood costs the small sum of fourpence a day. Add to this beggarly amount sixpence for a bed, and his entire living mounts up only to 10 pence, or 20 cents, a day. He does not grant favors ; he does not ask favors. If a fellowlodger were starving he would not give him bread. Rumor has it that he scornfully refused to help an own bro-ther who was dying of starvation.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Strator from Vermont and Leader of the Fight on the President.

Senator Edmunds is descended from w, and was admitted to the wenty-six years of age he was elected o the State Legislature, and continued to assist in its proceedings five years, uring three of which he served as Speaker of the House. In 1861 and 1862 he acted as temporary presiding officer in



the United States Senate has been held centinuously since 1866, when he received an appointment to fill the vacancy created by the death of Solomon Foot. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877, and succeeded Mr. Trumbull in the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds is a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a stoop noticeable in close students. His eyes are steel gray, set under heavy eyebrows of bristling

THE ANTI-CHINESE CRUSADE, The California Convention's Action to

Reference to Mongoltan Labor. SACRAMENTO, March 12 .- The State Anti-Chinese Convention at yesterday's session adopted the following resolution : "That no man now directly employing or patronizing Chinese shall be placed on the Committee of Resolutions." The stringency of this resolution nearly created a difficulty, as, owing to the absence of white labor. all employers in California have been dependent on Chinese labor. The good sense of the chairman, who had already made up the committee, prevented trouble, and all the members of the committee, representing the best and most influential interests on the Pacific Coast, were accepted. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth the evils from which the entire Pacific Coast suffers from Chinese labor. The memorial of the day, swarm scores of humanity, of themselves document, embracing about 10,000 words, and is a review of the whole question from its incipiency to the pre-sent moment. A long platform was long, old-time coats and beaver hats adopted, directed to discouraging the employment of Chinese labor and driving them from the State. A resothe way of luck, lawyers dropped from lution to boycott all employers legal grace, travellers, loafers, and of Chinese labor was discussed up to 1 o'clock last night, when amid tremendous cheers the platform as presented was adopted. Ex-Senator Sargent, who had strongly opposed the

MONEY. THE SILVER AGITATION ... THE SITUA.

TION IN ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Rimetallic League at Manchester... The Views of an ex-Governor of the Bank of England.

The Manchester Examiner of the 17th comes to us with a three-column report of a meeting of the Bimetallic League in that city on the previous day. Among the speakers was Mr. H. R. Grenfell ex-governor of the Bank of England, who said, among other things : He had to bring before them that day

two questions-one was the very simple question whether the time had come or had not come when men engaged in trade were determined that this matter should be taken up seriously, however much it might impede the views or trouble the leisure of men in office. Would they permit this question any longer to be regarded as one of the questions taken up by the cires Romani or troublesome traders? He allowed that the question was a difficult one, and not to be solved at a moment's notice. It had cost him years of study to arrive at conclusions which he had come to on the question of currency. The Government refused absolutely to take any interest in this matter; refusing almost to give an answer to the questions arising out of it. The American Government had not so treated it. At this moment the great Chancellor of Germany was deeply engaged in considering the problem. The French Government had only within a few years past appointed a permanent committee to study, and, if possible, solve this matter. As to the

INDIAN GOVERNMENT. they were considering it hour by hour and day by day, as one of the most puzzling, most difficult, and most mischievous questions that had ever come before them. Among our own public men Mr. Goschen had given his attention to the matter, and Mr. Giffen and the late Professor Jevons, although they did not agree with bimetallists, gave the light of their understandings to it. The Government officers, however, still kept aloof from the question, and gave their attention to all other subjects than those which concerned the troublesome traders of the

VIEWS OF PUBLIC MEN. Mr. Grenfell referred to several conversation he had had with public men on the currency question. He had the opportunity some years ago of being in communication with Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not pretend to be able to sit and discuss a point of political economy with Mr. Gladstone, and to come out unscathed. In long and involved sentences Mr. Gladstone gave him many reasons why the matter should not be touched, using the most admirable and musical adjectives. In the end he said that upon whole he thought that the question was one which was only in an academic stage, and was not to be considered within the range of practical politics. Mr. Lowe said to Mr. Pender that bimetallists were only fools, and that it was no good arguing the question. But

Mr. Lowe took an interest in the subject, and wrote an article on it in the Nineteenth Century. He (Mr. Grenfell) replied to that article, and Mr. Lowe was good enough to say that he was beaten hollow. [Hear, bear.] Mr. Childers had studied political economy twenty years ago and declined to be gin again. [Laughter.] Sir Stafford Northcote said that a part of the work of the Commission on Trade would be in connection with this question. But to make this waker and Puritanic ancestry. He is subject one of a thousand which the a Vermonter by birth, having been born | Commission would deal with would at Richmond February 1, 1828. He | lead to no good whatever. The Governreceived a public-school education, read | ment should take up the question sepato consider the matter, or else appoint a special commission solely for the pose of considering this question of the standard. [Applause.] As to the permanent officials of the Government, the took refuge in the old Papal answer of non possumus. [Laughter.] As Free-Traders they had laughed at the heterodox proceedings of the French and Germans in granting bonuses to sugar-manufacturers and others. But since the demonetization of silver we had been unconsciously bonusing divers important trades in India against the trade of this country and this was fancied to be free trade. If the mills and agriculture of India

> and sgriculture of England, people engaged in agriculture and commerce in England would see that this great question, which was at the root of the matter, was one in which they ought to take a deep interest. [Applause.] Mr. Grenfell proceeded to consider in some detail the scientific aspect of the question. The whole foundation of their theory they held to be proved by the writings of the late Professor Stanley Jevons, who, he believed, had he lived would have come to be numbered in their ranks. The first proposition Mr. Grenfell laid down was this-that the changing relations between the price of gold and silver produced greater fluctuations between the mass of the precious metals and the mass of commodities than if those changing relations did not take place The second proposition he laid before them was that it was possible to settle a fixity of relations between gold and silver by law. With regard to the first proposition, he quoted from Professor Jevons, who said : "I have no doubt whatever that the French economists are theoretically quite correct in what they say about the compensatory action of the double-standard system.' As to the second, he pointed out that during the seventy years between the French law being enacted in 1803 and

were being bonused against the mills

the demonetization of 1873 there was no appreciable change in THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE TWO

METALS. On the two propositions laid down they relied for proof of all they had been saying, and as justifying their agitation to impress on the Government the necessity of their looking into this question. Mr. Grenfell next proceeded to trace the history of the change in the currency system which had existed, until a few years ago, for seventy years, and under which there was so much prosperity. At the monetary conference in Paris in 1867, though it was not called for that purpose, a resolution was passed stating that monetary unifi-cation could only be attained on the basis of adopting the gold standard. After the great Franco-German war, when all the gold was taken out of France, it was not surprising that the German Government came to the conclusion of acting on that resolution, though they were perfectly unaware of the consequences. That course was followed by the French ceasing to coin to an unlimited extent the silver metal, and the United States followed by declaring an absolute gold standard.

IN THE UNITED STATES the mischief was soon found out, and at a conference on the question this decision was reversed. It was declared tered and torn"; others are rigged the chairman of his withdrawal from that it would cause untold mischief when he has passed through Berlin on patient in one of my surgical wards; out in pitiful respectability; but, alas: the convention, which then adjourned.

the task of being one of the great monetary tools of the world at large. Germany, however, refused to alter its course. The evil went on increasing, and in 1882 the French and United States Governments called & fresh conference. The Germans sent a commissioner, but England practically refused to have anything to do with the matter. In consequence of the latter fact the conference broke up without any conclusion having been arrived at. Mr. Greenfell next referred to the present depression in trade, and quoted from the speech of Mr. Goschen to show that overproduction was not its cause. From 1846 to 1872 was a time of unexampled prosperity in our trade. There were three phenomena to be observed between 1845 and 1850. One was free trade, another the building of our railroad system, and a third

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The great prosperity which followed was attributed, he thought, in too large | Crown" (as distinguished from those a degree by Mr. Bright to the firstnamed cause, great as it undoubtedly was. Much was to be attributed to our railways and much also to the gold discoveries. It was true that since 1846 there had been four alternate periods of depression and inflation of trade. The fact was pointed to in explanation of the present de-pression. But the present depres-sion had lasted much longer than the others, and even their opponents said there was something far more perma-nent in it. [Hear, hear.] It was said by many people that Indian producers were gaining by the dislocation in the price of precious metals, and he was not going to deny that many of them did so gain; but the budget of the Government was getting gradually undermined by it. The accounts of the Empire of India, closing with 1884, showed the most ALARMING FIGURES

in reference to it. The interest on the debt in 1884 was no less than four millions sterling, and the loss by exchange on the Government drafts was only £200,000 short of another four millions. That was to say, the interest payable on the debt of India was almost doubled by this fall in the rate of exchange. This was a most alarming figure. The loss in the rate of exchange, he must explain, was upon the whole of the Council drawings. Mr. Grenfell pointed to the general fall of prices, especially in land produce, in England, in our color and abroad, for which, he said, no other reason could be found than the appreciation of gold. In conclusion he made a short statement of the state of the question in the United States, the Latin union, the Indian empire, and Germany. The question was one he remarked, affecting both employers and work-people in Lancashire. ntelligent consideration to the question. Applause.]

Foreign Gossip.

The Queen recently subscribed £500 to the Mansion-House fund lately established in London for the relief of the enemployed workingmen.

Prince Amadeus of Italy (the ex-King of Spain) is said to have contracted more entanglements of the heart than any nobleman in Europe.

came from Hanover, where this particular breed has been kept pure for a great

has been bestowed upon the church now and the other on the day of his death. being erected at Cannes as a memorial to the late Duke of Albany, was select. What to do When Dress Catches Fire.

Boucher's famous "La Toilette de number of the London Times : Venus," which was painted for Mme. de Pompadour, and originally sold for about \$1,100, was recently sold to an art collector in Paris for \$26,000.

The Duke of Edinburg and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg have met on friendly terms at Berlin, and rumor says that the quarrel has been more between the ladies of their families than themselves.

The English Queen makes the most searching inquiries into all her household matters of any importance, and the recent changes in the royal household necessary upon the change of Government were effected under her direction with the greatest precision and dispatch.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, who is now sixty-six, was a princess of Baden, and has always been a much-injured wife. Her rival's daughters have been married from the ducal palace to her husband's aides-de-camp under her very eyes. She never had any children. She is much more popular in Coburg than her husband.

Upon the return, in two years or so. of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from India, it is intimated they will be given Claremont, the present home of the Duchess of Albany, as a country residence. The latter does not care for the place, and the keeping up of the establishment, even under watchful management, requires an enormous amount of money.

The story is still going the rounds of the English press that the Prince of article at hand, to smother any re-Wales's friends in Shropshire are going | maining tlames. I say remaining to purchase the splendid old ruins of Ludlow Castle, restore them to all their zontal position is assumed they original magnificence, and present them have no longer much to feed upon, and to the Prince for an occasional residence. It is needless to add the amount | may be accidentally or intentionally required to carry out such a plan is extinguished as the person rolls or something enormous.

Wonder has been expressed that Queen Victoria should have decided to hold a drawing-room on Tuesday, March 23d, when the rigors of Lent will be still enduring. There is nothing to wonder at, as anybody who first and instantly thrown the girl or knows anything about the Queen's religious opinions must be aware. Her Majesty does not recognize the necessity or expediency of formal abstention during Lent from food and ordinary diversions, for she holds as broad views regarding the penitential season as do dissenters.

If the Oueen insists upon leaving Windsor before the London season is well advanced she will measure out considerable disappointment to Princess Beatrice, who is known to have a desire to share in the round of town pleasures with her husband. Not that her Royal Highness can claim that Prince Henry is an inspiriting companion for her when she is on pleasure bent, as he makes no effort to appear amused or interested, and in his heavy German way sits solid and unmoved through laughter- and tear-compelling episode alike. It seems the little escapades of

even petty royalties are sometimes not so easily passed over, in proof of which, it is said, the Grand Duke of Hesse has been cut by the German Emperor and the imperial court ever since the Kalomine esclandre, in spite of the Queen's strenuous efforts to bring about a reconciliation, and

did not continue to perform its share in estates no sort of attentions have been paid to him, and he has not even been met at the station by the inevitable aidde-comp, without whom a German quasi-royalty cannot move on shundred yards.

Great interest has been evinced by the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the work of mercy engaged in by Miss Stewart in Bulgaria, and that lady was cordially welcomed to Osborne recently and entreated to freely relate her exp :riences on the battle-fields and with the sick and wounded.

After most urgent solicitation for some time past, Queen Victoria has consented to allow the private apartments in Holyrood Palace to be opened to the public. This will be a great boon for visitors to Edinburgh, as the rooms and galleries in this portion of the grand old palace have recently been enriched by numerous pictures and by a quantity of fine tapestry, sent from Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Hampton Court. Pictures belonging to "the which are her Majesty's private property) which treat of Scotch subjects are

in the right place at Holyrood. The governing body of Merton College, Oxford, has just submitted for royal sanction a new statute enabling the wardens and fellows, under certain special circumstances, to make the postmastership in the gift of their colege tenable for five years. Two years is the period for which the postmaster is first elected, and at the end of that time he may be continued in his office for another similar period if his industry and good conduct justify such an extension. Then, for special reasons, another year may be added to his tenure, but only on condition that the regular recurrence of vacancies is not thereby interfered with.

A very interesting sale of autograph letters will come off this month in England, when a selection from the voluminous correspondence left behind him by Sir William Hamilton, so long the English Minister at Naples, will be brought to the hammer. The fact that the letters will include many hitherto unpublished ones from that famous and fashionable beauty Emma, Lady Hamilton, and the great Lord Nelson, will alone suffice to invest the sale with excepalso kept up a correspondence with many of the best-known people in London while he was diplomatically and the shadows indicated in his design. After this is completed the work is ready for "firing." Each piece is placed separately don while he was diplomatically exiled at the Neapolitan court; and consequently there will be autograph letters from the chief politicians, diplomats and social celebrities of that eventful time. If Mr. C. F. Greville gossiped in fire, for if it should be too hot the glass in his letters as freely as he did in his melts, and if it is not sufficiently hot diaries, the epistles in his handwriting, the color will not be burnt properly of which several will be offered for and will not be rendered permanent, sale, ought also to fetch high prices. As the Queen-Regent of Spain is

unable to abandon the performance of their duty and their interest to force her official duties, she desires at least the Imperial Government to give an to preserve the outward mark of her serrow. Hence she has changed the traditional etiquette of the Spanish court, which prescribes mourning-apparel for all those acts which the person exercising supreme power performs in his or her quality of sovereign. Her Majesty has decided to wear black woollen garments on all occasions. For all grand ceremonies she has adopted the toilet which she wore on the day she took the oath in presence of the Cortes. Over her robe of mourning was a large veil of The Princess Royal of England, who | English crape, which, starting from the is the wife of the Crown Prince of royal diadem, fell back over her shoul-Germany, can carry on the most fluent ders and ended in a long train forming conversation in six different languages. a court manteau. The diadem, placed The Queen of England has a pair of on the middle of the head and exposing beautiful cream-colored horses that the front of the conflure, is compose of black velvet crowned with dullblack wooden beads. The only jewels worn by the Queen are two gold bracelets, one of which was given her by The name St. George's Chapel, which the King on the day of her marriage,

Sir,-Will you grant me space to explain briefly what, I think, should be the first thing to be done by a girl or woman whose dress has caught fire, and similarly the first duty of any one who

ment in these lamentable cases is

clothes are on fire is in a horizontal po-

sition on a flat surface the flames still

ascend but only into the air and not

encircling their victim. Time is thus

gained for further action, and in

such a crisis in a fight against

priceless. Once in the prone position

the person afflicted may crawl to a bell

pull or to a door, so as to clutch at the

one or open the other to obtain help.

The draught from an open door into the

room would serve to blow the flames.

if any, away from the body; or, again.

still crawling, the sufferer may be able

to secure a rug or table-cover, or other

may either go out, as the phrase is, or

moves upon the floor. In any case, not

only is time gained, but the injury in-

flicted is minimized. In the event of

the conditions not being those of self-

help, but of assistance from another, if it

be a man who comes to the rescue, having

woman down, it is easy to take off his

coat and so stifle the diminished flames

with this or some other suitable cover-

ing, the flames playing now upward

the body of the prostrate fellow-crea-

ture. If it be a woman who rushes to

give aid, this last-named condition sug-

gests that the safer mode of rendering

it is to approach the sufferer by the

parative immunity and limited injury

If not, what must happen? The fire

will mount; the flames (and it is these which do the injury) will en-

velop the body inside and outside the

head, and then, indeed, they may be

smothered by a coat, or wrapper, or

rug, while the victim is frightfully

For many years I have urged these views while lecturing on injuries from burns; and once I had an occasion to

illustrate them practically, though in a

comparatively trivial accident. Some

dressings of a very inflammable charac-

ter caught fire at the bedside of a

disfigured or is doomed to perish.

clothes, and will reach the neck and

flames,

for as soon as the hori-

fire a few seconds are precious, nav.

"Do you think he would obey a goes to her rescue?

A girl or woman who meets with this hazardous order?" the Secretary asked. "He will obey any order he receives. accident should immediately lie down He will attack the devil on his throne on the floor, and so any one who goes if he is told to by proper authority, to her assistance should instantly, it she still be erect, make her lie down, or, if needful, throw her down into a

was the reply.
"Then he is the man I want," said the Secretary, and at once ordered Captain Mead to the command of the horizontal position, and keep her in it. Sparks fly upward and flames ascend. Dolphin, and gave him orders to go to sea Ignition from below mounts with fearin her and search for a cyclone. "I ful rapidity, and as a result well known want her endurance fully tested," to experts, the fatality or disfigureadded the Secretary, and away the Dolphin went. She found a cyclone off to the burns inflicted about the body. Cape Hatterns, and the wonder is that neck, face, and head, and not to inshe did not go to the bottom with all juries of the lower limbs. Now, the on board. very moment that the person whose

The Dead Senator. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The body of the late Senator Miller will be taken from the Capitol at about 2 P. M. to-morrow and escorted to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The remains will be placed in a special car provided for them, and will be guarded by eight members of the Loyal Legion until the departure of the train, at 7:10 P. M. The route of the funeral train will be ria the Pennsylvania Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union and Central Pacific roads. It is due in San Francisco at 11:10 A. M. Friday morning.

ECZEMA,

ITCHING, BURNING CRACKED, AND BLEEDING SKIN CURED BY CUTICURA.

It is at this season, when raw winds and chilly blasts wake into activity Eczema and every species of Itching and Burning Skiu and Scale Diseases, that the CUTICURA REMEDIES are most successful. A warm both with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA the great Skin-Gure, instantly allays tehing, removes crusts and scales, and permits rest and sleep. This repented daily with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood-Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unifritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will specify cure Eczema, Tester, Ringworm, Fsortasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald-Head, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scaly, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA CURED.

ECZEMA CURED. About two years since I was badly affileded with a form of Ferzema, and ordinary medical treatment signally failed to cure me. I then used your CUTICULA REXEDITS, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured. I think faithfully used they will cure the worst skin diseases known.

GEORGE S. DICKENSON,
Nat. Home for D. V. S., Hampton, Va. from the lower limbs or lower part of

head and fling something thence over Nat. Home for D. V. S., Hampton, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger-tips to the wrist. I tried remedles and doctors' prescriptions to no nurpose until I commenced taking curiousa Remedies, and now I am entirely cured.

E. T. Parker,

379 Northampton street, Boston, Mass.

FIGHING, SUALY, PHMEY. the lower part of the body, for fear of setting fire to hereslf.

If, in these fearful accidents, the horizontal position be assumed or enforced there would be, in short, com-

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY. For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly, and pimply humors on my face. Io which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by MRS. ISAAC PHEAPS.

WESTIGUEA.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are soid everywhere, Price: CUTICURA, 250c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUGAND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin-Discusses,"

FIMPLES. Blackheads, Skin-Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soar. SHARP AND SHOOTING PAINS, that seem to cut through you like a hoife, are making it relieved by placing a Cuticura ANTI-PAIN PLASTER over the spot where the pain originates, Elegaut, original, and into bic, \$50.